

## VASES—OLD, RARE, COSTLY.

## LARGE ATTENDANCE AND SHARP BIDDING AT THE LIVES SALE.

The Piece of Chinese Porcelain Bells for \$1100—Walter M. Nicholson is paying \$1100 for a Japanese sword guard, a sword of a Japanese of With His Own. The sale to be continued to-day.

Some of the attendants at the lives sale at the American Art Association's galleries had unexpected experiences yesterday. Mr. S. N. Nicholson, who has bought ten or twelve thousand dollars' worth of curios, was found to have a nimble-fingered gentleman had taken advantage of his being absent from the sale and had removed his property in the hall. He had hardly made known the fact to the attendants when the man disappeared. Nicholson's property, too, another man's property and several umbrellas had disappeared. Every body expressed wonder at the appearance of a thief in such an assembly. Nicholson expressed his astonishment, and the man who had taken the property was found. Nicholson's property, too, another man's property and several umbrellas had disappeared. Every body expressed wonder at the appearance of a thief in such an assembly. Nicholson expressed his astonishment, and the man who had taken the property was found.

The attendance at the sale was unusually large and the prices were high. The sale began at 10 o'clock and continued until 5 o'clock. The prices were high and the attendance was large. The sale began at 10 o'clock and continued until 5 o'clock. The prices were high and the attendance was large.

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surface glass very brilliant, and even in color. Period of Kien-lung, 1736-1795. Started for \$100, and was knocked down to R. H. Halsted for \$110.

554. Copper glass oval jar. This piece has a beautiful lustre and a surface of great smoothness. It has a carved wooden cover and stand. Period of Kien-lung, 1736-1795. This was bought by E. H. Van Ingen for \$42.50.

555. Cabinet bottle of deep brown-black. The brilliant glass is covered with infinitesimal yellow flecks, suggesting flecks of gold. This seemed to excite some of the buyers. It was only after Auctioneer Kirby had

sounded its praises that a bid of \$25 was obtained. It moved slowly, \$2.50 at a time, and finally for \$75.00.

557. Circular vase of liver color. It is a flawless example, and made in the period of Kien-lung, 1736-1795. This was started at once with a bid of \$100. A number of buyers interested in these remarks, and the price offered by the competition fell off as suddenly as it began, and when the sum of \$135 was reached all of Mr. Kirby's coaxing couldn't get any more. It went to H. R. Bishop for \$135.

559. Cabinet vase with trumpet top, pale blue color. This was another slow mover. It began at \$35 and moved in \$2.50 and \$1.00. Mr. Kirby kept warning the buyers that the vase is in the true color of the Kien-lung, but that didn't seem to interest them very much. It finally went to E. H. Van Ingen for \$42.50.

560. Flaring bottle of dark olive or sea-leaf color. Over the entire surface of the bottle is a crackle, and the crackle is in the shape of a sea-leaf. The crackle is in the shape of a sea-leaf. The crackle is in the shape of a sea-leaf.

561. Red-glazed oval vase. The surface shows an even crackle, and the crackle is in the shape of a sea-leaf. The crackle is in the shape of a sea-leaf. The crackle is in the shape of a sea-leaf.

562. Oval vase of sage de bonnet. Perfect in color: the surface is beautifully mottled and crackled. The crackle is in the shape of a sea-leaf. The crackle is in the shape of a sea-leaf. The crackle is in the shape of a sea-leaf.

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564. Bottle of imperial yellow. Chinese glass of fine color and surface. The bottle is in the shape of a sea-leaf. The bottle is in the shape of a sea-leaf. The bottle is in the shape of a sea-leaf.

565. Stone-blue coupe, with beautiful fine crackle over the entire surface. This was used as a water vase: the base bears the same glass and fine crackle. This went to Mr. Herter for \$70.

567. Tall bottle-form vase, with crackle and glass of mottled sage color. The bottle is in the shape of a sea-leaf. The bottle is in the shape of a sea-leaf. The bottle is in the shape of a sea-leaf.

568. Tall oval jar of dark turquoise. Drawing in relief of imperial dragons, bats, flying clouds, and crabs. This vase is in a perfect condition, and belongs to the rarest variety of this much-prized color. A piece of similar treatment, but less important, was sold for \$110.

569. Unique vase of rice grain pattern. This is one of the gems of the collection. Period of Kien-lung, 1736-1795. It is of egg-shell texture, and the pierced patterns are filled with translucent enamel. This started at \$100, and was knocked down to R. H. Halsted for \$110.

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was sold to Henry Sampson for \$600. 568. Globular-shaped vase of imperial yellow. The surface is of great brilliancy, and the glass applied with unusual evenness. Period of Kien-lung, 1736-1795. The bidding for this was very lively. It began at \$100 and bidders tumbled over each other to get it. At one time the same bid was received from three buyers. Mr. A. A. Anderson finally got it for \$200.

569. Vase with flaring neck. Body and interior covered with brilliant purple glass. Seal mark of Kien-lung, 1736-1795, inscribed under the glass at the foot. This went to Mrs. J. P. Kimball for \$170.

571. Vase with a slender neck flaring at the top, of pale liver color. The color graduates over the body, so that in some places the peach-blow tints are realized. Yung-ching period, 1723-1785. J. A. Garland purchased this for \$105.

572. Copper soufre ginger jar. The beautiful lustre covers the foot of the vase. A specimen of fine texture. The metallic lustre has a bluish tinge in favorable contrast with the body color of copper-brown. E. H. Van Ingen secured this for \$125.

573. Tall white vase with cylindrical body and narrow neck with wide opening. The texture is semi-eggshell. Flower, vine, feather, and scroll designs are modeled in relief over the body and neck. This is a representative piece of pure white porcelain, and was made in the period of Kien-lung, 1736-1795. J. A. Garland got this piece for \$175.

Hammerstein paid his wages. He hired "Bob" Hilliard at \$175 per week. Amy Lee at \$75. Louise Thorndyke Boucicault at \$100 or so, a stage manager at \$100. Indeed, director of the troupe, "The Players," who heard the figures for Hamlet, and one of them bid \$100 to \$50 that Hammerstein would not survive the experiment two months. He wins what he was hoping for, and the troupe is in the city.

Two nights of been convinced Mr. Hammerstein's plan, but it is not a success. He is at the theatre, and he is at the theatre. He is at the theatre, and he is at the theatre. He is at the theatre, and he is at the theatre.

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## Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Harlem's Stock Company.**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

**NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.**  
Latest Information of Interest from All Quarters.

A delegation of citizens from Martinsburg, W. Va., headed by the Mayor, Dr. J. H. McSherry, went to Baltimore yesterday to endeavor to prevent the removal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad workshops from that town, and the transfer of the terminus of the first division and the beginning of the second division, to Brunswick, Frederick county, Md. The delegation called on President Mayer, and J. W. Bishop read a statement from the people of Martinsburg, which set forth that there were 400 families in that city dependent upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. In the event of the removal of the workshops, many of these men owned their houses, and others had their homes partially paid for.

Mr. Mayer said the company did propose to make the change referred to, not from any desire to injure Martinsburg, but simply as a matter of business. The shops at Martinsburg, he said, were old and dilapidated, and the company had to spend a great deal of money to keep them in repair. The shops at Brunswick, he said, were new and modern, and the company could save a great deal of money by moving them there. The change, he said, would be made in the summer of 1892.

A Stenographer special says: "The arbitration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which was held in the city of Baltimore, Md., on the 12th inst., resulted in a decision in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The decision was made by a panel of three arbitrators, who were appointed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The decision was made by a panel of three arbitrators, who were appointed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

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A bill in equity was filed in Pittsburgh yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, by Charles Beck of New York against the Buffalo, Erie and Western Railroad Company, and the Erie Railroad Company. The bill seeks to enforce the payment of the interest on a mortgage of \$4,000,000, which was given by the Buffalo, Erie and Western Railroad Company to the Erie Railroad Company. The bill seeks to enforce the payment of the interest on a mortgage of \$4,000,000, which was given by the Buffalo, Erie and Western Railroad Company to the Erie Railroad Company.

Probably the chief topic of conversation among the freight men of the Western roads for the next two weeks will be: Who is to have the right to haul sugar? There is a suspicion among the roads in the Southwest, which has decided to divide the sugar trade between the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific. The Santa Fe is expected to be the winner, and the Missouri Pacific is expected to be the loser.

The last letter of Austin Corbin in relation to his proposition to purchase the interest of New Hampshire's Old Concord Railroad Company, and the Concord Railroad Company, was received by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday. The letter was received by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday. The letter was received by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday.

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## RATES FOR COAL CARRIERS. WHAT WAS THE MATTER?

A DECISION IN THE CASE OF COKE BROS. & CO. VS. THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner Morrison, decided the case of Coke Bros. & Co. against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The points decided are briefly as follows:

1. Classification not obligatory on roads, but when misused Commission may correct.  
2. Besides terminal expenses, there are other considerations which justify lower proportionate charges for longer distances.  
3. Several connecting lines on the roads, but business treated as one in the adjustment of rates.  
4. Commission is authorized to determine what rates are reasonable as well as what are unreasonable.

5. The present system of grouping mines in the Lehigh and Mahanoy anthracite coal regions for rates East and West subjects complainants to an undue prejudice.  
The rates, which are now \$1.70, \$1.40, and \$1.30 per ton, according to size, are to be reduced to \$1.20, \$1.10, and \$1.00, respectively.

In the opinion the Commission says: "The question presented for the determination of the Interstate Commerce Commission is whether the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's classification of anthracite mines for rates is reasonable and just. The Commission finds that the classification is not reasonable and just, and that the rates are unreasonable and unjust. The Commission is authorized to determine what rates are reasonable as well as what are unreasonable."

It is conceded, says the Commission, that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's classification of anthracite mines for rates is not reasonable and just. The Commission finds that the classification is not reasonable and just, and that the rates are unreasonable and unjust. The Commission is authorized to determine what rates are reasonable as well as what are unreasonable.

For convenience in making transportation rates and charges, freight is arranged and put in classes. The classes are based on the weight, bulk, value, risk, competition, and other considerations affecting the cost and value of the transportation. The classes are based on the weight, bulk, value, risk, competition, and other considerations affecting the cost and value of the transportation.

What is known as the official classification is in force in a large part of Illinois and in all the other States of the Union. The classification is based on the weight, bulk, value, risk, competition, and other considerations affecting the cost and value of the transportation. The classification is based on the weight, bulk, value, risk, competition, and other considerations affecting the cost and value of the transportation.

The present state of the law classification for coal is a matter of great importance. The classification is based on the weight, bulk, value, risk, competition, and other considerations affecting the cost and value of the transportation. The classification is based on the weight, bulk, value, risk, competition, and other considerations affecting the cost and value of the transportation.

The result of classifying and rating all coal, including these lower grades or smaller sizes, is to place them in the same class as the higher grades. The result of classifying and rating all coal, including these lower grades or smaller sizes, is to place them in the same class as the higher grades.

The complainants ask relief through lower rates for anthracite coal. The same time, they ask that the charge on the two coals shall be in proportion to the distance. The complainants ask relief through lower rates for anthracite coal. The same time, they ask that the charge on the two coals shall be in proportion to the distance.

In support of this argument of legal preference in favor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, it is shown that the railroad company owns a large tract of land, and that the railroad company is a monopoly. In support of this argument of legal preference in favor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, it is shown that the railroad company owns a large tract of land, and that the railroad company is a monopoly.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a Child, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WOLF'S ACME Blacking. NEVER GET HARD AND STIFF. WATER-PROOF and resistant to grease, dirt, and soap. It will do it.

## WHAT WAS THE MATTER?

Read, and See for Yourself.

A popular society lady faints at one of her receptions. What was the matter? The answer is only too plain. Women have delicate and high-strung nerves, and the many duties of life are too much strain and tension. The result is at first nervousness, then tired, languid feelings finally ending in sleepiness, utter weakness, shattered nerves, and nervous prostration.

Dr. Green's Nervine is a wonderful remedy for nervous prostration, and the most reliable remedy for nervous prostration. Dr. Green's Nervine is a wonderful remedy for nervous prostration, and the most reliable remedy for nervous prostration.

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